

Yellow Fever.

BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, September 13.—The river is flooding the north-western part of the city. Many families are forced to leave their homes. There were 31 new cases of yellow fever to-day, and three deaths—the latter Mexicans. The board of health has organized. Dr. Murray is President, Dr. Tainer, secretary. The sick are all doing well. The fever is now at many ranches along the river. Assistance has been extended them from here. The sick in Fort Brown are doing well. The quarantine against Matamoros has been re-established. That city is healthy. Weather is clear.

GALVESTON, September 13.—The News-Letter special says: Yellow fever of the most malignant type has broken out at Nueces, Mexico, 35 miles from this place. The fever was brought to the town from Matamoros by a shipment of merchandise. The inhabitants are leaving in every direction. Much uneasiness is felt here, and all the towns have quarantined against Nueces on the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—A Pensacola special says: Nineteen new cases of yellow fever and two deaths are reported during the past twenty-four hours. The weather is more favorable.

GALVESTON, Tex., September 14.—A special to the News, dated Matamoros, 13th, says the epidemic at that point seems to have undergone but little change, there being a few scattered cases through the city, each case having six or eight. Yesterday's report up to 9 a. m. gives three deaths, two of fever; to-day's report gives six deaths, also two of yellow fever. The river is very high and has inundated some houses in the suburbs, but no suffering has been caused as yet. The city is entirely surrounded by water.

At Brownville last week there were 426 new cases and 24 deaths, and this week there have been 187 new cases and 9 deaths. Of these, 117 cases and 3 deaths were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a. m. yesterday, and 42 cases and 3 deaths from that time to 10 a. m. to-day.

Thirty-seven new cases are reported at Point Isabel. The relief committee are furnishing aid to about 300 persons, about three-fourths of the population.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 13.—The second day of the Oriole Festival—Lord Baltimore day—was bright and pleasant and the holiday was general throughout the city. All the principal streets were thronged with immense crowds and many of them were impassable. The celebration was commenced with a procession of tug boats, all handsomely decorated, down the harbor, where the steamer conveying Lord Baltimore and retinue was met and conveyed to the city. As the conveyance passed Fort McHenry, it was saluted with a salute of artillery.

The landing took place at Brown's wharf, near the foot of Broadway, where his Lordship was received by the military with an artillery salute, the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of welcome. The line of march was then taken up, led by a platoon of mounted police, Mayor J. Henry Balbo, of New Orleans, acting grand marshal.

Lord Baltimore was conducted to the City Hall, where the keys of the city were delivered up to him by Mayor White, after which he held a brief reception. The throng of visitors in the city is greater than on any previous occasion, there being a large number from Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile and other cities in the South and West. The press is largely represented from all sections. One of the notable features in the processions of yesterday and to-day was the large number of fine and thoroughbred horses in saddle and in harness.

Yearly statement of the National Cotton Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The yearly statement of the National Cotton Exchange of the United States for the season ending August 31, 1882, shows that the cotton crop of the United States was 5,456,048 bales, a falling off from the previous season of 1,149,703 bales. Receipts at our ports were 4,688,137 bales, against 5,878,106 bales last year. Exports were 3,581,075 bales, against 4,655,316 bales last year. Total quantity shipped over and by rail direct to Northern mills amounted to 1,862,217 bales. Of this 510,902 quales went direct to Eastern delivery ports, 489,170 bales to mills, and 86,145 bales from Southern ports to Eastern mills. Canada took, overland, 31,547 bales, or 31 per cent. more than last year. The exports to foreign ports aggregated 3,551,075 bales, showing a falling off of 10,142,41 bales. Northern spinners have taken, of this crop, 1,677,581 bales against 1,713,626 bales last year. A remarkable feature of the statement is the large increase in the Southern consumption, those mills having taken from bales and plantations, 2,809,394 bales against 2,553,111 bales last year. The stock carried from last year's crop amounts to 1,255,82 bales against 2,170,31 bales last year.

Tariff Commission.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The sessions of the tariff commission will be held at Nashville, September 20, Chattanooga 21, Atlanta 22 and 23, Savannah 25, Charleston 26, Wilmington 27 and Richmond 28.

The Royal Visitors.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—The train carrying Lord, Princess Louise and party came in collision with a switching engine at Fort Costa to-day. No one was seriously hurt, but several members of the British party were shaken up. Louise was thrown from her feet and bruised slightly.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

LONDON, September 13.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Wolsey giving his report of a battle at Tel-el-Kebir:

We struck camp at Kassassah lock last evening and bivouacked on a high ridge about 13 miles from the Egyptian frontier. We then advanced upon very extensive and very strongly fortified positions held by Arabi Pasha, with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70 guns and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres and 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight, with the troops I could place in the field, would have entailed a very great loss. I resolved, therefore, to attack before daylight, marching the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position, in darkness. The cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy's line at daylight. The first division of the 2nd Brigade, under General Graham, supported by foot guards under the Duke of Connaught, seven batteries of artillery, numbering about forty-two guns, with the supporting brigade; second division of the Highland Brigade, the leading Indian contingent and naval brigade on the railway, advanced. Great emulation was evinced by the regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All went at them in full stride. The Royal Irish particularly distinguished itself by its dash and manner in which it closed with the enemy. All of the enemy's works and camps are now in our possession. I do not yet know exactly the number of guns captured, but it is considerable. Several trains, with immense quantities of supplies were captured. The enemy ran away in confusion, throwing away their arms and overtake by our cavalry. Their loss is very great. General Wolsey's very slightly and Colonel Richardson severely wounded. Major Coville, Underwood, a Somersetshire of the Highland light infantry, killed. Of the "Black Watch" Lieut. MacNeil was killed, and Captains Cumberland and Fox wounded. General Allison's anti-cavalry, Capt. Hamilton, was wounded. Col. Stirling and the surgeon of the Coldstream Guards were wounded. Col. Balfour of the Grenadier Guards, was also wounded in the leg, and the color sergeant was killed. The cavalry is now on its march to follow, and the Indian contingent is on its way to Bangany, to be followed this evening by the Highland brigade. Three Lieutenants of the Cameron Highlanders are wounded. The coast is cut and the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Arabi Pasha and Ali Fehai Pasha were wounded in the engagement of last Saturday.

A correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs the following:

ISMAILIA, September 13.—The troops for the attack on Tel-el-Kebir were arranged in the following order: One troop of the Indian contingent, with a battery of mountain guns, on the extreme left; fourth brigade under General Graham, Highland Brigade and General Graham's brigade, in the order named, and a brigade of guards on the right, in support of General Graham. A forty-pounder was pushed three miles up the railway. The enemy fired the first shot. For half an hour the engagement was general along the whole Egyptian line of from four to five miles, after which the enemy were partly driven from their entrenchments. The rifles, forty-six and Martini and reached within two hundred yards, and preparations were being made to storm the entrenchments.

The enemy's fire at 5:40 a. m. recommenced on the left, but not vigorously. At 5:50 there was a lull in the fighting. The entrenchments then occupied by the British troops were between Tel-el-Kebir proper and Koveia. Col. Richardson, of the Indian contingent, was killed in the engagement. All our troops fought well, the Indian contingent, on the left, carefully reserving their fire.

An eye witness of the battle telegraphs the following graphic account of it from Tel-el-Kebir, 9 a. m.—The great battle is practically over. The rebels discovered our men from a mile from their works and opened a heavy rifle fire. Our men passed for a moment on one of the sand mounds, then with a gallant rush they were among the rebels, and the British were making for the Egyptian line. Wolsey's orders they reserved their fire and went in with bayonets. The slaughter for the moment was very great. The rebels could not stand it and broke and fled, pursued hotly. I followed the Royal Irish Regiment into the trenches and the rest of the force followed. They were killed with Arabi's horse, and the British were making for the Egyptian line.

The final rush was made over a distance of 200 yards, the men skirmishing and seeking cover until they reached this point. Several thousand Egyptian rebels have been taken prisoners. Our own loss, up to this time, I should estimate at 400 killed. The first fire of the rebels was very wild. It came from both infantry and artillery and passed over our heads, they being disconcerted by the sudden attack. When day light the enemy's fire increased and became like a hail storm. Many men fell, but not for a second did our advance stop our covering. The parties lying down fired, while those in front pressed on, and General Graham's brigade worked with gallantry, and nothing could surpass their cheer, who hounded a wild yell, and could be heard above the din of musketry, as they charged up the steep slopes of the trenches.

The Egyptians were terror-stricken. Many of them hid in the corners of the works, while others fled at their utmost speed, throwing everything from them. Our work, however, was not yet ended. A large inner redoubt, on Arabi's left, well manned and armed, still remained intact, but the British troops were not to be denied. With another brilliant rush, they were among the enemies, bayoneting the gunners at their guns and capturing the heavy artillery. Thus we captured the key of the position. In fifteen minutes from the first rush, we were its masters. The battle of the enemy's musketry died away, while our men took to their heels and picked off any rebels who should light in their retreat. In the south the enemy stood for a few minutes longer, perhaps a quarter of an hour, but the appearance of our cavalry on their right flank soon hastened their movements. In a few minutes one rushing stream of fugitives are making for Zagazig, flying out of all their entrenchments. A little later Gen. MacPherson's Indian brigade burst upon the flying foe from the south, and the route was complete. The artillery came up at a gallop, unimpeded and sent their shot and shell after the rebels retreating to their confusion. The cavalry had got right round the enemy's flank before the fight began. My previous estimate of the number of rebels captured was under rather than over the mark. The Egyptian loss and number of guns captured are also greater than was first mentioned. It is believed that the bulk of the rebel forces will be captured and that a death blow has been given to Arabi. All the work was done by our troops in the first line of attack. The principal fortifications had been carried by the town guards and the fourth brigade came up.

LONDON, September 14.—A dispatch to Renter's Telegram Company from Alexandria confirms the statement that the rebels have offered to surrender. The British are preparing to occupy their works.

A later dispatch from the same correspondent says: A rebel officer has arrived at Ramleh with a letter offering to surrender the troops. The enemy have opened the canal and the water is coming down rapidly. Orders have been issued that the dyke at Meks into Lake Mareotis be closed.

General Wood telegraphs to the war office from Alexandria to-day, as follows: An officer from Kafr-el-Dwar has brought a letter saying all the military chiefs wish to submit to the Khedive. They have given orders to open the canal dam, and ask me to reopen telegraph. They state that the army has stopped all hostilities.

The Central News has the following:

ALEXANDRIA, September 14.—Toulba Pasha has sent a flag of truce, offering to surrender. Gen. Wood has telegraphed to Gen. Wolsey for instructions. A detachment from Cairo is at Kafr-el-Dwar waiting to come in.

A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

ALEXANDRIA, September 14.—The conditions of the surrender are not yet known. The general opinion here is that the natives will deliver up Arabi Pasha to the British.

Reuters's correspondent telegraphs as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, September 14.—The British troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to take possession of Kafr-el-Dwar.

General Wolsey telegraphs that about sixty guns were captured at Tel-el-Kebir. He says Arabi has gone to Cairo. General Wolsey hopes that the cavalry will occupy Balbeis to-day, and that the infantry will arrive there to-morrow. He expects to take possession of Benta to-day, and if all is well, to advance to Ghabub, if not to Cairo, with the Guards.

The Daily Telegraph, in its second edition, has the following under date of Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 14th:

Our loss is 150, including 30 killed. Eight officers are among the dead. General Lowe is at Balbeis with the cavalry. A brigade of the Highlanders marched towards Zagazig, and are now in possession of the railway to Cairo. All of Arabi's papers were seized here. Hundreds of fugitives, including many officers, surrendered.

As soon as Conway was shot, Bob Taylor secured his keys and pistol, unlocked John Taylor's handuffs and gave him the pistol. According to the most reliable information, John then fired and shot Sheriff Carter, apparently in the bowels, which seemed to stagger him. The shot of Sheriff Carter wounded John Taylor slightly in the arm. Some eye witnesses say Carter was shot again, immediately, in the breast, but by whom it does not appear. A general stampede ensued, and the coach was almost emptied. Sheriff Carter, it seems, was very near the front door of the train when he fired his pistol at Bob Taylor to shoot, when two more shots were fired, he fell quivering to the ground.

Capt. Bell, conductor, was in the coach behind when he heard the shooting and came forward. As soon as the shooting was over Bob Taylor and the man who appears to have been his brother, Andy, and the rescued prisoner, John, presented their pistols to Capt. Bell and ordered him to move the train out from that once, or they would shoot him. Bob appeared anxious to shoot him any how, but John interceded and prevented it. The train moved off at once. The train reached Lenoir's, where forward with their pistols and took possession of the engine. London was the next station, and engineer Tom was ordered, at the penalty of his life, to pass through there without slackening speed. No halt was made until the train reached Lenoir's, where it was ordered stopped. The three Taylors, accompanied by another man—who he was unable to ascertain—left the train here, and the four were seen to get off down the track. The Taylors told Engineer Tom that they had horses there and would take them and make away.

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When the train reached Knoxville there were but few men in the coach, most of them being crowded back in the other portion of the train. Telegraphic information was received at the railroad office of the occurrence, a few minutes before the arrival of the train, at 4:47 p. m., but only a few people knew it. As soon as it was noticed, there was intense excitement, and a wonderful anxiety on the part of every one to get sight of the dead deputy sheriff, and men and boys were climbing in at the windows, and could not be restrained. This coach was cut out of the train, another one substituted for it, and it was set out on a side track, above the

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At Sweetwater three men took the train in a party, entered the first car, behind the baggage and express car, and took seats towards the rear of the car. Two of the men paid their fare to Lenoir's Station, and the other gave a ticket to the same place. In this same car, about four seats from the front were seated, the prisoners. Two seats were turned together. On one was seated John Taylor and Jack Carter handcuffed together, one of each of their hands being enclosed in the cuffs. In the other seat sat Captain Conway, next to the window, facing the front of the car, and by his side Ed Bivens, handcuffed to the end of the seat. Sheriff Cate sat in a seat on the other side of the aisle, nearly opposite to the prisoners. No particular attention was paid to the men. The car was crowded with passengers. It was noticed, however, that glances of recognition passed between the prisoner and one of the men.

At Philadelphia, the first station, 7 miles this side of Sweetwater, the train stopped. No sooner had the train stopped than two of the men got up and came towards the prisoners, and the first thing known the man who proves to have been Bob Taylor, the older brother of the prisoner, John, presented his pistol within about six inches of Conway's head and fired the shot taking effect in the left temple and going through and through. Conway barely shield his head, as if to dodge, before the shot. It was a deadly one, however. He hardly breathed, but fell over, with his head behind Bivens, quivered and died. Immediately upon hearing the shot, Sheriff Cate rose up, drew his pistol and fired at the rescuers.

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Sheriff W. T. Cate, of Hamilton County, and Deputy Sheriff John J. Conway started on No. 2 passenger train, which left Chattanooga at 12:10 p. m., having in charge three prisoners, bringing them to the Supreme Court, where they were to have a hearing on an appeal. They were John Taylor, under sentence of ten years for killing Captain John Fletcher, J. L. Carter, white, under sentence of seven years for being implicated in murder, and Ed Bivens, colored, under sentence for robbery. The train was in charge of Capt. N. J. Bell, conductor, and pulled by Engineer Sam. Toms.

At Sweetwater three men took the train in a party, entered the first car, behind the baggage and express car, and took seats towards the rear of the car. Two of the men paid their fare to Lenoir's Station, and the other gave a ticket to the same place. In this same car, about four seats from the front were seated, the prisoners. Two seats were turned together. On one was seated John Taylor and Jack Carter handcuffed together, one of each of their hands being enclosed in the cuffs. In the other seat sat Captain Conway, next to the window, facing the front of the car, and by his side Ed Bivens, handcuffed to the end of the seat. Sheriff Cate sat in a seat on the other side of the aisle, nearly opposite to the prisoners. No particular attention was paid to the men. The car was crowded with passengers. It was noticed, however, that glances of recognition passed between the prisoner and one of the men.

At Philadelphia, the first station, 7 miles this side of Sweetwater, the train stopped. No sooner had the train stopped than two of the men got up and came towards the prisoners, and the first thing known the man who proves to have been Bob Taylor, the older brother of the prisoner, John, presented his pistol within about six inches of Conway's head and fired the shot taking effect in the left temple and going through and through. Conway barely shield his head, as if to dodge, before the shot. It was a deadly one, however. He hardly breathed, but fell over, with his head behind Bivens, quivered and died. Immediately upon hearing the shot, Sheriff Cate rose up, drew his pistol and fired at the rescuers.

Public Speaking.

To the people of the Second Congressional District of Tennessee:

On last Monday I addressed the following note, which explains itself:

KNOXVILLE, September 11, 1882.

Hon. L. C. Hook.

Sir: Having been, as you are aware, nominated as a candidate for Congress in the Second District by the Republican convention held at the courthouse in Knoxville, August 24th, I desire to begin the canvass at as early a date as possible. My object in addressing you this note is to propose that we at once get out a list of appointments for a joint canvass of the district, to begin not later than one week from to-day. If this meets with your approbation, please suggest some one who will meet and confer with a friend selected by myself, for the purpose of arranging such a list of appointments. I earnestly request a reply to this note this afternoon.

Respectfully, WM. RUL.

I have now waited four full days since sending Mr. Hook the above note, and he has failed to reply. The reason why, most persons will very readily infer. Nothing is left for me to do but to make a list and invite him to be present. A fair division of time will be accorded. I will address the people at the times and places given below:

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Strawberry Plains, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

White Pine, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Dandridge, Thursday, Sept. 21.

Hickory Ridge, Friday, Sept. 22.

Mountain X Roads, Saturday, Sept. 23.

New Market, Monday, Sept. 25.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Clinton, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Cock Creek, Tuesday, Sept. 26, at night.

Andersonville, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

UNION COUNTY.

Witt's School House, Wednesday, 27, at night.

Sharp's Chapel, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Maynardville, Friday, Sept. 29.

SEvier COUNTY.

Sevierville, Monday, October 2.

Fair Garden, Tuesday, October 3.

Jones' Cove, (voting place), Wednesday, October 4.

Greeneville, Thursday, October 5.

Wear's Valley, (Methodist Church), Friday, October 6.

Pickens' School House, Saturday, October 7.

Other appointments will be announced in a few days. WM. RUL.

September 14th, 1882.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

Wanted Daily.

Consignments of merchandise, new or second-hand furniture, household goods, clothing, &c., which I will purchase for cash, or advance upon same, and sell at my store, No. 100 Gay street. Second-hand clothing a specialty. My name is CHAS. JOHN.

Mr. Havelly, of the firm of Havelly & Thompson, is doing out of this largest and most unique jobs of painting to be found in the city, on his own house, on Hardee street.

LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS of the highest eminence for the treatment of all cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility. It is a valuable food and tonic, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the young, the aged, and the infirm. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and is sold in all the principal cities of the world.

WEAK AND SICKLY CHILDREN, who suffer from indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility, will find it a valuable food and tonic, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the young, the aged, and the infirm. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and is sold in all the principal cities of the world.

DELICATE FEMALES, who suffer from indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility, will find it a valuable food and tonic, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the young, the aged, and the infirm. It is a pure and healthful beverage, and is sold in all the principal cities of the world.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton, net receipts, black bales, 2,640 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 105,000 bales; September, 12.29a12.30; October, 11.21a11.22; November, 11.45a11.46; December, 11.55a11.56; January, 11.55a11.56; February, 11.62a11.63; March, 11.74a11.75; April, 11.85a11.86; May, 11.97a11.98; June, 12.05a12.09.

NEW YORK Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton steady; sales, 1,656 bales; uplands, 12,11-16; Orleans, 12; consolidated net receipts, 8,045 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,000 bales.

NEW YORK General Market.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Southern flour about steady and quiet; common to fair extra, \$4.00a5.70; good to choice do, \$5.75a7.25. Wheat, cash, \$4.45 higher and strong, closing at a shade above inside rates; No. 2 spring, nominal; ungraded red, 87a91.00a; ungraded white, 89a91.15; No. 2 red, September, \$1.06a1.06; October, \$1.08a1.09. Corn cash, half strong; No. 2 September, 75a76; Oats half lower and fairly active, closing a shade stronger. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm, with fair inquiry; fair to good refining, quoted at